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6-[(4-Hydroxyphenyl)diazenyl]-1,10-phenanthrolin-1-ium chloride monohydrate

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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; T = 100 K; mean $\sigma(C-C) = 0.003 \text{ Å}$; R factor = 0.043; wR factor = 0.118; data-to-parameter ratio = 11.6.

In the cation of the title molecular salt, $C_{18}H_{13}N_4O^+\cdot Cl^-\cdot H_2O$, the dihedral angle between the mean planes of the 1,10-phenanthroline system and the phenol ring is 14.40 (19)°. The crystal packing is stabilized by $O-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds, weak $N-H\cdots Cl$ and $O-H\cdots Cl$ intermolecular interactions and $\pi-\pi$ stacking interactions [centroid–centroid distance = 3.6944 (13) and 3.9702 (12) Å]

Related literature

For Ru(II)–polypyridyl complexes as solar energy conversion catalysts, see: Vos & Kelly (2006). For strongly absorbing Ru(II) complexes containing azo-dye ligands, see: McGuire *et al.* (1998); Malinowski & McGuire (2003); For the pK_a of the phenol portion of these complexes, see: Zhang (1999). For the synthesis and characterization of 1,10-phenanthrolineazo-sulfonamide derivatives and their ternary Ni(II) complexes, see: Aly *et al.* (2006). For the synthesis of 5-nitro-1,10-phenanthroline, see: Amouyal *et al.* (1990) and of 5-amino-1,10-phenanthroline, see: Nasielski-Hinkens *et al.* (1981). For the crystal structure of 4-[(E)-1-naphthyldiazenyl]phenol, see: Aslanov *et al.* (2009) and of 2-pyridyl-diazo-1,3 phenol, see: Xu *et al.* (1982).

Experimental

Crystal data

 $C_{18}H_{13}N_4O^+\cdot Cl^-\cdot H_2O$ $M_r = 354.79$ Triclinic, $P\overline{1}$ a = 7.6732 (4) Å b = 7.7894 (4) Åc = 14.1225 (7) Å $\alpha = 78.535 (3)^{\circ}$ $\beta = 80.379 (3)^{\circ}$ $\gamma = 78.212 (3)^{\circ}$ $V = 802.73 (7) \text{ Å}^3$ Z = 2 Cu $K\alpha$ radiation $\mu = 2.28 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ T = 100 K $0.41 \times 0.26 \times 0.04 \text{ mm}$

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer Absorption correction: multi-scan

(SADABS; Bruker, 2008) $T_{\text{min}} = 0.454, T_{\text{max}} = 0.914$ 15401 measured reflections 2806 independent reflections 2407 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

 $R_{\rm int} = 0.051$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$ $wR(F^2) = 0.118$ S = 1.032806 reflections 242 parameters

H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

 $\Delta \rho_{\text{max}} = 0.40 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$ $\Delta \rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$

Table 1 Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	D-H	$H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D-\mathrm{H}\cdots A$
$O1-H4\cdots O2^{i}$	0.95 (3)	1.65 (3)	2.586 (2)	166 (3)
N2−H19···Cl1	0.87 (3)	2.35 (3)	3.1077 (19)	145 (2)
O2−H20···Cl1	0.84 (3)	2.25 (3)	3.0959 (16)	180 (3)
O2-H21···Cl1 ⁱⁱ	0.85 (3)	2.30 (3)	3.1467 (17)	170 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i) x + 1, y + 1, z - 1; (ii) -x, -y + 1, -z.

Data collection: *APEX2* (Bruker, 2008); cell refinement: *SAINT* (Bruker, 2008); data reduction: *SAINT*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *X-SEED* (Barbour, 2001); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: JJ2106).

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supplementary m	aterials	

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6-[(4-Hydroxyphenyl)diazenyl]-1,10-phenanthrolin-1-ium chloride monohydrate

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Comment

Ru(II)-polypyridyl complexes have a long history as solar energy conversion catalysts (Vos & Kelly, 2006). The molecular prototype $Ru^{II}(bpy)_3^{2+}$ (bpy = 2,2'-bipyridine) compound and many of its analogs show extremely strong absorption in the 440–500 nm range. This absorption arises from a metal-to- ligand charge transfer (1MLCT) transition which relaxes to and populates a charge transfer excited state from which photon emission (typically around 600 nm) or electron transfer can occur. In our prior work in this area, we have been trying to increase the molar absorptivity of these complexes by producing polypyridyl ligands that strongly absorb visible light between 400 and 600 nm and thus act as "antennae" in Ru(II) and related metal complexes (McGuire *et al.*, 1998). Specifically, we have synthesized and characterized a 1,10-phenanthroline-based azo dye ligand (4-[1,10]-phenanthrolinium-1-ium-5-yl-phenol chloride hydrate) consisting of 1,10-phenanthroline bonded at the 5-position to the *para* position on phenol through a diazo linkage. This ligand shows absorption in the 390–544 nm range depending on the solvent and the presence or absence of added acid or base (Malinowski & McGuire, 2003). The pK_a of the phenol portion has been measured at 7.6 in water (Zhang, 1999). The following related crystal structures have been reported: 4-[(*E*)-1-naphthyldiazenyl]phenol (Aslanov *et al.*, 2009); 2-pyridyl-diazo-1,3 phenol (Xu *et al.*, 1982).

In the title salt, (I), the ligand crystallized as the monohydrochloride monohydrate (Fig. 1). Crystal packing is stabilized by O1—H4···O2 hydrogen bonds, weak N2—H19···C11, O2—H20···C11, O2—H21···C11, intermolecular interactions (Table 1), N⁺ protonated cation (1,10-phenanthroline ring)— Cl⁻ anion interactions (Fig. 2) and π — π stacking interactions [centroid-centroid distance = 3.6944 (13)Å (Cg3—Cg4) and 3.9702 (12)Å (Cg1—Cg4); Cg1 = N1/C1—C4/C12, Cg3 = C4/—C7/ C11/C12, Cg4 = C13—C18].

Experimental

5-Nitro-1,10-phenanthroline (Amouyal *et al.*, 1990) was recrystallized from 95% ethanol and then converted to 5-amino-1,10-phenanthroline (5-NH₂ phen) (Nasielski-Hinkens *et al.*, 1981). The 5-NH₂-phen was diazotized by dissolving 0.1962 g (1.006 mmol) in 6 M HCl (4 ml). The resulting red solution was immersed in an ice bath and stirred for 2 min. NaNO₂ (0.0713 g, 1.03 mmol) was dissolved in water (2 ml) and immersed in an ice bath. The NaNO₂ solution was then added to the 5-NH₂phen solution and stirred for 3 min. Phenol (0.0950 g, 1.01 mmol) was dissolved in 10 ml of a 10%(w/w) aqueous solution of NaOH and the solution was stirred for 2 min in an ice bath. This solution was then added to the solution of diazotized phenanthroline. A dark red-orange precipitate formed immediately and the mixture (pH > 10) was left to stir in an ice-bath for 4 h. The pH was adjusted to 6 with 2M HCl. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30–45 min, and the solid was collected by vacuum filtration and washed with cold water. Yield of dried crude product: 0.2018 g (66.82% based on 5-NH₂phen). Purification was performed on a 20 x 1-cm column of 80–200 mesh alumina (Fisher) that had been slurry- packed using 50:50 CH₂Cl₂:ab EtOH. A 50.1-mg sample of crude product was dissolved in 25:25:50 abEtOH:MeOH:CH₂Cl₂ and filtered on a fine frit. The filtrate was loaded on a column and eluted with 25:25:50 ab EtOH:MeOH:CH₂Cl₂ resulting in two bands: yellow-orange and pink. The pink band was eluted by MeOH followed by

the yellow-orange band. Evaporation of the MeOH and vacuum drying resulted in 32 mg of purified product. Crystals were grown by dissolving a small amount of solid in 1 ml of THF along with one drop of conc. HCl. This mixture was filtered using a Pasteur pipette and glass wool. Crystallization occurred after one week by slow evaporation at room temperature.

Refinement

H atoms attached to N and O atoms were found in a difference Fourier map and refined independently using isotropic atomic displacement parameters. All of the H atoms bonded to aromatic C atoms were placed in geometrically calculated positions (C—H = 0.95 Å) and were included in the refinement in a riding model approximation, with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$.

Figures

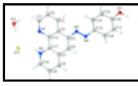


Fig. 1.: Perspective view of the title compound, with the atom numbering; displacement ellipsoids are at the 50% probability level.



Fig. 2. : Packing diagram for the title compound viewed along the *ac* plane. Dashed lines indicate O1—H4···O2 hydrogen bonds.

6-[(4-Hydroxyphenyl)diazenyl]-1,10-phenanthrolin-1-ium chloride monohydrate

Crystal data

$C_{18}H_{13}N_4O^+\cdot Cl^-\cdot H_2O$	Z = 2
$M_r = 354.79$	F(000) = 368
Triclinic, PT	$D_{\rm x} = 1.468 \; {\rm Mg \; m}^{-3}$
Hall symbol: -P 1	Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 1.54178 \text{ Å}$
a = 7.6732 (4) Å	Cell parameters from 4384 reflections
b = 7.7894 (4) Å	$\theta = 3.2-66.7^{\circ}$
c = 14.1225 (7) Å	$\mu = 2.28 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 78.535 (3)^{\circ}$	T = 100 K
$\beta = 80.379 (3)^{\circ}$	Transparent plate, orange
$\gamma = 78.212 (3)^{\circ}$	$0.41\times0.26\times0.04~mm$
$V = 802.73 (7) \text{ Å}^3$	

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD diffractometer 2806 independent reflections Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube 2407 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ graphite $R_{\text{int}} = 0.051$

Detector resolution: 8.33 pixels mm ⁻¹	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 67.4^{\circ}, \ \theta_{\text{min}} = 3.2^{\circ}$
phi and ω scans	$h = -9 \rightarrow 9$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2008)	$k = -7 \rightarrow 9$
$T_{\min} = 0.454, T_{\max} = 0.914$	$l = -16 \rightarrow 16$
15401 measured reflections	

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods
Least-squares matrix: full	Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.043$	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
$wR(F^2) = 0.118$	H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement
S = 1.03	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_0^2) + (0.0805P)^2 + 0.1676P]$ where $P = (F_0^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
2806 reflections	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
242 parameters	$\Delta \rho_{max} = 0.40 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$
0 restraints	$\Delta \rho_{\text{min}} = -0.21 \text{ e Å}^{-3}$

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R-factors R are based on F, with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F, and R- factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\mathring{A}^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\rm iso}*/U_{\rm eq}$
Cl1	0.24720 (6)	0.24063 (6)	0.05019(3)	0.02974 (18)
O1	0.8362 (2)	1.58116 (19)	-0.72107 (11)	0.0356 (4)
O2	0.0147 (2)	0.5892 (2)	0.10617 (11)	0.0319 (4)
N1	0.3212 (2)	0.6808 (2)	-0.09907 (12)	0.0286 (4)
N2	0.5247 (2)	0.3608 (2)	-0.12489 (13)	0.0278 (4)
N3	0.6421 (2)	0.9679 (2)	-0.39335 (12)	0.0289 (4)
N4	0.7403 (2)	0.9508 (2)	-0.47300 (12)	0.0288 (4)
C1	0.2241 (3)	0.8387 (3)	-0.08742 (15)	0.0301 (5)
H1	0.1353	0.8451	-0.0320	0.036*
C2	0.2451 (3)	0.9963 (3)	-0.15216 (16)	0.0307 (5)
H2	0.1716	1.1059	-0.1405	0.037*

C3	0.3723 (3)	0.9915 (3)	-0.23242 (15)	0.0289 (5)
Н3	0.3878	1.0975	-0.2771	0.035*
C4	0.4799 (3)	0.8273 (3)	-0.24789 (14)	0.0265 (4)
C5	0.6165 (3)	0.8060(3)	-0.33052 (14)	0.0272 (4)
C6	0.7152(3)	0.6433 (3)	-0.34203 (15)	0.0281 (4)
Н6	0.8043	0.6327	-0.3970	0.034*
C7	0.6860(3)	0.4882 (3)	-0.27224 (15)	0.0277 (4)
C8	0.7851 (3)	0.3169(3)	-0.27964 (15)	0.0302 (5)
Н8	0.8755	0.3004	-0.3335	0.036*
C9	0.7517(3)	0.1734 (3)	-0.20927 (16)	0.0314 (5)
Н9	0.8194	0.0580	-0.2139	0.038*
C10	0.6177 (3)	0.1993 (3)	-0.13131 (15)	0.0298 (5)
H10	0.5928	0.1010	-0.0826	0.036*
C11	0.5531 (3)	0.5072 (3)	-0.19183 (14)	0.0263 (4)
C12	0.4470(3)	0.6768 (3)	-0.17871 (14)	0.0258 (4)
C13	0.7674(3)	1.1138 (3)	-0.53279 (15)	0.0273 (4)
C14	0.6952(3)	1.2806 (3)	-0.50623 (16)	0.0337 (5)
H14	0.6267	1.2879	-0.4441	0.040*
C15	0.7232 (3)	1.4333 (3)	-0.56975 (16)	0.0344 (5)
H15	0.6758	1.5458	-0.5508	0.041*
C16	0.8206(3)	1.4250 (3)	-0.66197 (15)	0.0302 (5)
C17	0.8979(3)	1.2599 (3)	-0.68827 (15)	0.0283 (4)
H17	0.9682	1.2527	-0.7499	0.034*
C18	0.8705(3)	1.1070 (3)	-0.62302 (15)	0.0284 (4)
H18	0.9236	0.9943	-0.6405	0.034*
H4	0.902 (4)	1.565 (4)	-0.783 (2)	0.052 (8)*
H19	0.442 (4)	0.377 (3)	-0.076 (2)	0.045 (7)*
H20	0.077 (4)	0.494 (4)	0.091 (2)	0.054(8)*
H21	-0.055 (4)	0.622 (4)	0.062(2)	0.050(8)*

Atomic displacement parameters (\mathring{A}^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C11	0.0299(3)	0.0235 (3)	0.0305(3)	0.00016 (18)	-0.00177 (19)	0.00097 (18)
O1	0.0425 (9)	0.0243 (8)	0.0323 (8)	-0.0014 (6)	0.0041 (7)	0.0007 (6)
O2	0.0383 (9)	0.0256 (8)	0.0288 (8)	0.0005 (6)	-0.0038 (7)	-0.0041 (6)
N1	0.0299 (9)	0.0255 (9)	0.0280 (9)	-0.0050 (7)	-0.0016 (7)	-0.0011 (7)
N2	0.0282 (9)	0.0249 (9)	0.0272 (9)	-0.0021 (7)	-0.0023 (7)	-0.0013 (7)
N3	0.0283 (9)	0.0280 (9)	0.0276 (9)	-0.0033 (7)	-0.0025 (7)	-0.0010 (7)
N4	0.0277 (9)	0.0292 (10)	0.0262 (9)	-0.0026 (7)	-0.0035 (7)	0.0005 (7)
C1	0.0291 (11)	0.0284 (11)	0.0298 (11)	-0.0026 (8)	0.0014 (8)	-0.0049(8)
C2	0.0345 (11)	0.0226 (11)	0.0330 (11)	-0.0016 (8)	-0.0031 (9)	-0.0048(8)
C3	0.0324 (11)	0.0233 (11)	0.0298 (11)	-0.0056 (8)	-0.0043 (8)	-0.0011 (8)
C4	0.0256 (10)	0.0268 (11)	0.0268 (10)	-0.0040 (8)	-0.0065 (8)	-0.0017(8)
C5	0.0279 (10)	0.0253 (11)	0.0267 (10)	-0.0035 (8)	-0.0067 (8)	0.0005 (8)
C6	0.0268 (10)	0.0307 (11)	0.0251 (10)	-0.0040(8)	-0.0005 (8)	-0.0040(8)
C7	0.0261 (10)	0.0264 (11)	0.0290 (11)	-0.0014 (8)	-0.0049(8)	-0.0034(8)
C8	0.0286 (11)	0.0291 (11)	0.0309 (11)	-0.0008(8)	-0.0024 (8)	-0.0059(8)

C9	0.0321 (11)	0.0235 (11)	0.0358 (11)	-0.0001 (8)	-0.0045 (9)	-0.0033 (8)
C10	0.0321 (11)	0.0215 (11)	0.0337 (11)	-0.0022(8)	-0.0067(9)	-0.0002(8)
C11	0.0277 (10)	0.0236 (10)	0.0274 (10)	-0.0047(8)	-0.0067(8)	-0.0014 (8)
C12	0.0254 (10)	0.0246 (11)	0.0269 (10)	-0.0032(8)	-0.0049(8)	-0.0032 (8)
C13	0.0258 (10)	0.0268 (11)	0.0271 (10)	-0.0022(8)	-0.0054(8)	-0.0001 (8)
C14	0.0363 (12)	0.0315 (12)	0.0280 (11)	-0.0025(9)	0.0030 (9)	-0.0026 (9)
C15	0.0403 (12)	0.0244 (11)	0.0334 (12)	-0.0009(9)	0.0024 (9)	-0.0040(8)
C16	0.0306 (11)	0.0268 (11)	0.0300 (11)	-0.0031 (8)	-0.0046(8)	0.0013 (8)
C17	0.0274 (10)	0.0286 (11)	0.0267 (10)	-0.0024(8)	-0.0023(8)	-0.0029(8)
C18	0.0281 (10)	0.0266 (11)	0.0276 (10)	0.0007 (8)	-0.0053 (8)	-0.0025 (8)
Geometric par	ameters (Å, °)					
O1—C16		1.347 (2)	C6—	-C7	1.43	30 (3)
O1—H4		0.95(3)	C6—	-Н6	0.95	500
O2—H20		0.84(3)	C7—	-C11	1.40	04 (3)
O2—H21		0.85 (3)	C7—	-C8	1.40	08 (3)
N1—C1		1.327 (3)	C8—			76 (3)
N1—C12		1.355 (3)	C8—		0.95	
N2—C10		1.326 (3)	C9—			01 (3)
N2—C11		1.358 (3)	C9—		0.95	
N2—H19		0.87 (3)		—H10	0.95	
N3—N4		1.259 (2)		-C12		32 (3)
N3—C5		1.419 (3)		-C18	1.388 (3)	
N4—C13		1.411 (3)	C13—C14			2 (3)
C1—C2		1.398 (3)	C14—C15			72 (3)
C1—H1		0.9500	C14—H14		0.95	
C2—C3		1.368 (3)	C15—C16			96 (3)
C2—H2		0.9500		—H15	0.95	
C3—C4		1.409 (3)		C17		95 (3)
C3—H3		0.9500		C18		34 (3)
C4—C12		1.405 (3)		—H17	0.95	
C4—C5		1.444 (3)	C18—H18		0.9500	
C5—C6		1.362 (3)	210	1110	0.7300	
			67	C0 110	110	0
C16—O1—H4		112.0 (17)		-C8—H8	119	
H20—O2—H2	1	103 (3)		-C9—C10		.17 (19)
C1—N1—C12	•	116.57 (17)		-C9—H9	120	
C10—N2—C11		123.09 (19)		—С9—Н9	120	
C10—N2—H19		120.1 (18)		-C10—C9		.14 (19)
C11—N2—H19	9	116.8 (18)	N2—C10—H10		119.9	
N4—N3—C5		115.16 (16)	C9—C10—H10		119	
N3—N4—C13				-C11—C7		06 (18)
N1—C1—C2		123.65 (19)		-C11—C12		.30 (18)
N1—C1—H1		118.2		-C11—C12		.64 (18)
C2—C1—H1		118.2		-C12—C4		.37 (18)
C3—C2—C1		119.52 (18)		-C12—C11		.06 (17)
C3—C2—H2		120.2		-C12—C11		.57 (18)
C1—C2—H2		120.2		C13C14		.72 (19)
C2—C3—C4		119.12 (18)	C18-	C13N4	117	.59 (18)

C2—C3—H3	120.4	C14—C13—N4		123.69 (18)
C4—C3—H3	120.4	C15—C14—C13		120.14 (19)
C12—C4—C3	116.77 (18)	C15—C14—H14		119.9
C12—C4—C5	119.30 (17)	C13—C14—H14		119.9
C3—C4—C5	123.92 (18)	C14—C15—C16		120.64 (19)
C6—C5—N3	124.55 (18)	C14—C15—H15		119.7
C6—C5—C4	121.23 (18)	C16—C15—H15		119.7
N3—C5—C4	114.16 (17)	O1—C16—C17		123.39 (19)
C5—C6—C7	120.71 (19)	O1—C16—C15		116.79 (18)
C5—C6—H6	119.6	C17—C16—C15		119.82 (19)
C7—C6—H6	119.6	C18—C17—C16		118.89 (19)
C11—C7—C8	118.16 (19)	C18—C17—H17		120.6
C11—C7—C6	118.55 (18)	C16—C17—H17		120.6
C8—C7—C6	123.28 (19)	C17—C18—C13		121.70 (18)
C9—C8—C7	120.38 (19)	C17—C18—H18		119.2
C9—C8—H8	119.8	C13—C18—H18		119.2
C5—N3—N4—C13	-178.33 (16)	C8—C7—C11—C12		179.75 (18)
C12—N1—C1—C2	0.2 (3)	C6—C7—C11—C12		0.2 (3)
N1—C1—C2—C3	-0.2 (3)	C1—N1—C12—C4		0.2 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C4	-0.2 (3)	C1—N1—C12—C11		179.76 (18)
C2—C3—C4—C12	0.6 (3)	C3—C4—C12—N1		-0.6 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	179.22 (19)	C5—C4—C12—N1		-179.33 (18)
N4—N3—C5—C6	13.2 (3)	C3—C4—C12—C11		179.85 (18)
N4—N3—C5—C4	-169.79 (17)	C5—C4—C12—C11		1.1 (3)
C12—C4—C5—C6	-0.7 (3)	N2—C11—C12—N1		-0.5 (3)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-179.33 (19)	C7—C11—C12—N1		179.51 (18)
C12—C4—C5—N3	-177.80 (17)	N2—C11—C12—C4		179.09 (17)
C3—C4—C5—N3	3.6 (3)	C7—C11—C12—C4		-0.9 (3)
N3—C5—C6—C7	176.79 (18)	N3—N4—C13—C18		-178.43 (17)
C4—C5—C6—C7	0.0 (3)	N3—N4—C13—C14		1.1 (3)
C5—C6—C7—C11	0.2 (3)	C18—C13—C14—C15		1.5 (3)
C5—C6—C7—C8	-179.3 (2)	N4—C13—C14—C15		-178.00 (19)
C11—C7—C8—C9	-0.3 (3)	C13—C14—C15—C16		1.2 (3)
C6—C7—C8—C9	179.22 (19)	C14—C15—C16—O1		177.6 (2)
C7—C8—C9—C10	0.7 (3)	C14—C15—C16—C17		-3.1 (3)
C11—N2—C10—C9	0.0 (3)	O1—C16—C17—C18		-178.53 (18)
C8—C9—C10—N2	-0.5 (3)	C15—C16—C17—C18		2.3 (3)
C10—N2—C11—C7	0.4 (3)	C16—C17—C18—C13		0.5 (3)
C10—N2—C11—C12	-179.60 (18)	C14—C13—C18—C17		
C8—C7—C11—N2				-2.4 (3)
	-0.3 (3)	N4—C13—C18—C17		177.18 (17)
C6—C7—C11—N2	-179.78 (17)			
II 1 1 (? ^)				
Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °)				
D— H ··· A	<i>D</i> —H	$H\cdots A$	D··· A	D— H ··· A
O1—H4···O2 ⁱ	0.95 (3	3) 1.65 (3)	2.586 (2)	166 (3)
N2—H19···Cl1	0.87 (3	3) 2.35 (3)	3.1077 (19)	145 (2)
O2—H20···Cl1	0.84 (3	3) 2.25 (3)	3.0959 (16)	180 (3)

O2—H21··· $CI1^{ii}$ 0.85 (3) 2.30 (3) 3.1467 (17) 170 (2)

Symmetry codes: (i) x+1, y+1, z-1; (ii) -x, -y+1, -z.

Fig. 1

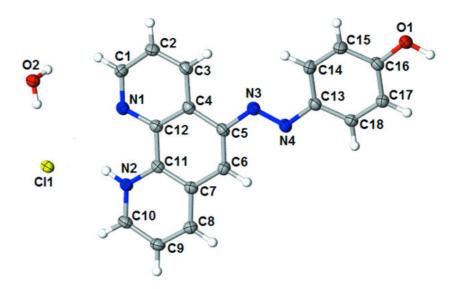


Fig. 2

